

WILSON FIGHTING HARD TO PREVENT BIG RAIL STRIKE

Scores Companies for Refusing to Grant Eight-Hour Day

A NOTABLE SPEECH

If Walkout Comes, Urges That Government Work Lines

400,000 MEN IN IT

Joint Session of Congress Hears The President's Appeal

Reuter's Service

Washington, August 30.—President Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress, today, on the threatened railway strike. He criticised the refusal of the railway companies to accept an eight-hour day, in face of the practical certainty that they will ultimately be obliged to accept it by the concerted action of labor and public opinion. He outlined his proposals for a settlement, including the working of the railways by the State in the event of a strike.

Meanwhile, both sides are preparing to fight. The men are bitterly opposed to the President's proposal for compulsory investigation of disputes. Advice is the west show that various railways are already refusing perishable freight, in expectation of a strike.

Strike to Start September 4

London, August 29.—A great railway strike is threatened to the United States, to commence on September 4. President Wilson is endeavoring to avert it and will recommend Congress to legislate to that end.

It is stated that he will propose an eight-hour day and the prohibition of strikes and lock-outs on railways, pending an investigation of disputes. He is also considering measures permitting the railways to increase their revenues in case their expenses are increased and providing for the State working of the railways for the conveyance of national necessities in the event of a strike.

Over 400,000 railway men and 225 railroads are affected by the proposed strike. The United Chambers of Commerce of the United States have petitioned the President to intervene. It has been estimated that if the demands of the men are met the pay-rolls of the railways involved would be increased by \$100,000,000 (gold) annually.]

Prince Su's Son Slain While Leading Bandits?

The Peking Gazette of August 29, reports: Fighting has been going on between the Chinese troops and the Mongolian bandits near Cheng Chia-tung, the scene of the latest Japanese "incident." The Mongolian bandits under the leadership of Hsien-chang, son of Prince Su, endeavored to occupy the Kung-chi-lin on the 26th. They were defeated by the Government troops; and according to an authoritative report, the son of the said Manchu prince was killed in action. Another band was also engaged and defeated near Cheng Chia-tung. This band beat a hasty retreat; but while passing Fakumen, they took the city by a surprise attack. In consequence of the trouble in these regions, martial law has been proclaimed in Mukden and Changchun. Travelling after 8 p.m. is prohibited.

The Weather

Fresh northerly breezes. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 88.2 and the minimum 68.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 82.4 and 75.6.

Big American Banking And Industrial Combine To Help Develop China

Andersen, Meyer and Co. Will Work In Conjunction With New Organization

It is understood that a combination of American banking, industrial and construction interests has been brought about that will mean much toward the electrical development of China, especially the treaty ports and more important inland cities. The plans of the combine include the construction of electrical power and lighting plants and railway systems.

According to the information received here Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. will work in conjunction with the combination throughout China. The firm also is the Eastern representative of the General Electric Company, and has branch offices in Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kaigun, Peking and Tientsin. A member of the firm refused to comment yesterday on the new organization, but admitted that such a combination had been made.

The American capitalists behind the enterprise are said to include some of the largest houses in the States.

Premier Investigates Chengchiang Affair

Sends Reliable Men To Find Real Facts and To Make Secret Report

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, August 30.—At today's meeting of the Lower House, Premier Tuan Chi-jui read the official report about the Chengchiang incident. Commenting upon it, he said that reliable officials had been sent to Chengchiang for exhaustive investigations; he hoped that the incident would be amicably settled at an early date. On the motion of Koshikota, a Mongolian deputy, the meeting has to be adjourned as secret. According to the Japanese press in Peking, the Japanese Government, besides demanding indemnities for the families of the Japanese killed at Chengchiang, will also demand certain guarantees that such incidents never occur again.

TURKEY'S CAMPAIGN

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official Turkish report.—Turkish headquarters, August 21.—In Persia, the Russian troops on the Russian frontier, 66 kilometers south-east of Samadad, have been vigorously attacked by the Turks, who reached Dalar, 77 kilometers north-east of Sorkiz.

The engagements in the Nakio district continue to be favorable for the Turks. Advanced Turkish troops pursued the enemy until 35 kilometers west of Santschouk and resisted an attack of superior forces on August 21.

The enemy, after having received reinforcements, especially of Cossacks, attacked during the night to August 22 the left wing of the advanced Turkish troops, who withdrew in the direction of the frontier towards the main troops. Part of the Turkish troops broke through the Russian surrounding line and suffered losses.

At the Caucasian front, the offensive fight of the Turkish wing continues in spite of hostile counter attacks.

TURKS DEFEATED

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 30.—General Sir Archibald Murray reports that a hundred enemy camels, attempting to approach Bir-el-Bayud, were driven off by our patrols and pursued for six miles.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 4.30 o'clock:
1.—March "Big Guns"Avolo
2.—Overture "La Part du Diable"Auber
3.—Waltz "Au Revoir"Waldteufel
4.—Selection "Ruddigore"Sullivan
5.—Song "Chanson-Triste"Tschalkowsky
6.—Selection "Lucroia Borgia"Donizetti
A. de Kryger.
Conductor-in-charge.

TONG SHAO-YI WILL GO TO PEKING; NEW LOAN NEGOTIATION

If Cabinet Is Confirmed Today China May Get Large Sum

ON SALT SURPLUS

Fifty To Hundred Millions From Allied Bankers Considered

Parliament Is To Act On New Cabinet Today

Special to The China Press

Peking, August 31.—The President has transmitted to the House of Representatives the names of the members of the Cabinet for approval. The House will consider the matter at its sitting tomorrow. The document is counter-signed by the Premier, General Tuan Chi-jui and contains the following names:
General Tuan Chi-jui as Minister of War.
Mr. Tong Shao-yi, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Minister of Finance.
Mr. Sun Heng-yi, Minister of Interior.
Admiral Cheng Pi-kwang, Minister of Navy.
Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Minister of Communications.
Mr. Ku Chung-hsiu, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Mr. Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education.

Half-hearted attempts made by the enemy to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrated. Detachments of our troops reconnoitered what remained of Mouquet farm and returned.

We carried out a successful raid near Neuville St. Vaast, inflicting casualties on the enemy and taking prisoners. We had no loss.

General Haig reported this evening: Between the Ancre and the Somme there was artillery activity on both sides. The weather continues adverse.

We extended our lines south of Martinpuich across a small salient, capturing some prisoners, whose numbers were not counted. 38 other prisoners were captured during the day in minor operations.

Paris, August 30.—The official communique issued this afternoon reported: We made progress east of Fleury. The communique this evening reported: There has been moderate artillery activity. Bad weather continues to interfere with operations.

CANTON ASSEMBLY TO OPEN

Reuter's Service to The China Press Canton, August 31.—Civil Governor Chu Ching-lan is re-opening the Provincial Assembly on October 1. Delegates must report in Canton before September 25.

Referendum to Decide Australian Compulsion

Will Call Up Single Men Anyway If Enlistments Next Month Are Insufficient

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, August 30.—The Government proposes a referendum on the question of compulsion. In the House of Representatives, Mr. W. M. Hughes said that, pending the referendum, if enlistments were not sufficient within a month, a proclamation would be issued calling up for training single men without dependents.

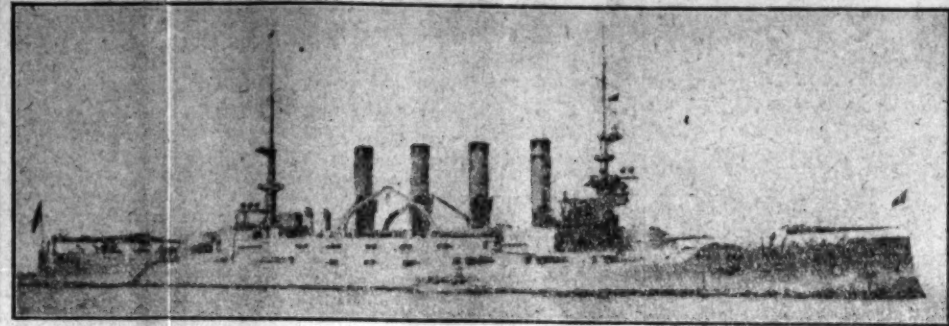
Differences in Cabinet

Question of Procedure (From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, August 28.—A mild sensation has been caused by revelations that have been made in regard to the relations between the Premier and the President. It might, perhaps, be more accurate to say between the Secretaries of the Cabinet and the President.

As is usually the case in regard to political developments in Peking, the reports in the local press are so violently partisan that from that source it is difficult to gain definite knowledge of the real cause of the trouble. A prominent official, who is connected with neither office, but is in close touch with both, informed (Continued on Page 2)

U. S. Cruiser Memphis Destroyed By Huge Tidal Wave; 20 Men Drowned



U. S. Cruiser Memphis

BRITISH EXTEND LINES SOUTH OF MARTINPUICH

Half-Hearted German Advances Easily Frustrated; Bad Weather Proves Bar

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, August 30.—The official communique issued this afternoon by General Sir Douglas Haig reported minor enterprises only. Bad weather continues.

Half-hearted attempts made by the enemy to advance in the vicinity of Guillemont were easily frustrated. Detachments of our troops reconnoitered what remained of Mouquet farm and returned.

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INCREASE OLD AGE PENSIONS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, August 30.—The Government has decided to increase Old Age Pensions to 2s. 6d. a week in cases of hardship owing to war conditions.

EXTENSION OF ENTENTE MEANS BIG HAPPENINGS

Blockade To Tighten And Bulgaria Soon To Undergo Irresistible Grip

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, August 29.—The press points out that, if the declaration of war by Italy on Germany brings no actual change in the situation, since a state of war already existed between the two countries, nevertheless, it clearly means the end of the Triple Alliance, which had been the instrument of German might. Once more the unity of the Allies is confirmed.

MAIL NOTICES

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. SimbirskSept. 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Sept. 2
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Sept. 6
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia Sept. 8
Per C.M. s.s. ChinaSept. 8
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per M.M. s.s. Armand Behic Sept. 3
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Sept. 3
Mails to Arrive:—
The French mail was due at Hongkong on August 31, and here on September 2. Left Haiphong on August 28 per M.M. s.s. Porthos.
The American mail is due here on or about September 2 per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru.
The French mail of August 6 is due at Hongkong on September 11, and here on September 15. Left Colombo on August 28 per M.M. s.s. Paul Léaut.

RUMANIANS INVADE HUNGARY; C IMPORTANT

Success Near Br Hold on Main road to Frontier

MAKE 741 CAPTIVE

Zeppelin and Aeroplane Raid on Bukharest, But Do No Damage

TURKS JOIN ISSU

Austrians Admit Withdrawal Before Their New Adversary

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bukharest, August 30.—An official communique reports: Our troops crossed the Austro-Hungarian frontier after a lively action and occupied several dominating positions, especially near Brasso, where there is a main railroad to the frontier. We took 741 prisoners.

Our artillery silenced an Austrian monitor and batteries on the Danube.

A Zeppelin and an aeroplane bombed Bukharest, without doing any damage. They were driven off by artillery.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Balcic, Piatra and Neamt, without doing any damage.

Petrograd, August 30.—It may be assumed that Russian troops are now well into Rumania.

The Russian forces are within six miles of Bittis, in Armenia.

London, August 30.—Turkey has declared war against Rumania.

The Russian forces have been reported to have bombed the towns of Verciorova, Turso, Severing and Gulgrivo.

It is rumored that a Coalition Cabinet will be formed at Bukharest and that M. Vintila Bratianu will be appointed Minister of War, succeeding his brother, who remains Premier.

Congratulations have been telegraphed by Viscount Grey to the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs on Italy's latest step and by Mr. Asquith to the Rumanian Premier, Mr. Asquith said that Rumania's decision recalls the long-standing mutual friendship existing between the two nations.

That the Rumanians are well inside Hungary appears from the admissions of an Austrian communique, which says: "We repulsed repeated Rumanian attacks on the heights north-east of Orova. Otherwise, our advanced troops were withdrawn according to plan."

"The enemy will boast of the occupation of Petroseny, Brassy and Keadvasserholy. The Rumanians farther north reached the Gyorgyo Mountains."

Amsterdam, August 31.—A telegram from Constantinople shows that Germany and Bulgaria associated with Turkey when declaring war against Rumania.

'One Enemy More or Less Doesn't Make Difference'

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) The Deutscher Uebersee-See-See states: New York, August 30.—According to despatches from Vienna, Rumania's declaration of war has caused no particular excitement. A despatch from Berlin says: "The situation created by Rumania is discussed with the feeling that one enemy more or less makes no difference."

The Berliner Lokalanzeiger says: "The Rumanian declaration of war places before the Central Powers new military tasks, the accomplishment of which was hardly left to the last minute. The new situation may be met with the old confidence in the invincibility of the German arms."

The Taschische Rundschau asserts that Field Marshal von Mackensen has been active quietly during the last few months and, in co-operation with the Bulgarian forces, will be able to meet the 400,000 men of the Rumanian army in such a manner that Rumania may be forced to regret having exchanged a good paying business for the horrors of war.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE RAFAILOV ON BORDER

Legation at Peking Hears Of
Death of Priest By Ger-
man Bomb

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, August 30.—An official unique issued today reported: captured the village of Rafailov, near Nakhorna and Panker the borders of Hun-urks, south of Lake stirred near Bitlis Pass. the direction of Mosul sed, abandoning arms, and prisoners.

August 28.—The following unique from Petrograd, August 27, has been handed to Agency by the Russian Government. Near the farm of the gallant sections of the Russian battalions in two places cut the barbed wire of the enemy's first line and, by the use of two anchors, cut out the wire on a stretch of 100 paces. The enemy opened a fire on the Letts.

Near Lake Driviaty, enemy aeroplanes flew over our positions, throwing bombs which caused the death, while fulfilling his pastoral duties, of a priest, Father Joachim dietaki.

In the River Stokhod, near the village of Toboly, the enemy opened strong artillery fire on our cross-ings, in which the brave regimental commander Colonel Zykov was killed. In the Carpathians, near Mount Koveri, our troops, driving the enemy from their position on Height 1129, three miles east of Mount Koveri, occupied this height, taking three officers and 146 men prisoners and capturing four machine-guns. Our advance continues.

The Turkish front.—In the Diarb-ir direction, stubborn fighting continues. Our columns have reached the River Masia-Dara-su, which falls into the River Euphrates, east of the village of Nurky.

Tong Shao-yi Will Go Up To Peking

(Continued From Page 1)

One that there was undoubtedly a difference of opinion, but that a question of procedure rather than principle was involved. He was of opinion that there would be no serious deadlock. Others, who are also very well qualified to judge, do not endorse this optimistic view and fear that to all her other troubles China is likely to have added a political crisis of the first magnitude.

The supporters of the President declare that General Tuan Chy-i-jui has been endeavoring to encroach upon the powers of the President and also of the individual members of the Cabinet. They accuse the Premier, in fact, of endeavoring to gather into his own hands all political power and to establish a dictatorship. His moves in this direction, it is alleged, have been proceeding for some time but while not openly protested against have been blocked by the vigilance of the President's Secretariat and certain members of the Cabinet.

As soon as Parliament had endorsed his appointment as Premier, General Tuan dramatically asked for three days leave of absence, an oblique method of intimating an intention to resign unless matters in

dispute were arranged to his satisfaction. His critics declare that the Premier took this action to impress upon the President that he, General Tuan, had Parliament behind him. After reflection, however, he realized that he had made a false move and withdrew his application for leave.

The papers that give this version of the affair do not blame the Premier so much as the Secretary of the Cabinet, General Hsu Shu-cheng. They state that General Hsu actually persuaded the Premier to make official appointments without consulting the Ministerial heads of the departments concerned, and urged the Premier not to agree to a demand that the President should have the right to attend Cabinet meetings. It is said also that the Minister of Communications, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying has also been advising the Premier to encroach upon the rights of the President and his fellow Cabinet ministers. That is the one story.

The Premier has his supporters and they give a widely different explanation of the cause of the friction. They do not censure the President, but they declare that Mr. Ting Shih-tou, the President's Chief Secretary, has led his chief into an impossible position. They allege that Mr. Ting persuaded the President to demand that he should attend Cabinet meetings so that when the President was unable to attend Mr. Ting would be present as his deputy and so greatly extend his influence.

They also declare that Mr. Ting inspired the President to refuse to endorse certain official appointments made by the Premier. When the Premier asked for leave of absence the President made investigations and then withdrew the suggestion that he should attend Cabinet meetings. He also gave his endorsement to the appointments that were held up. It is said that as a result of his mischievous activities, Mr. Ting will shortly resign from the Presidential Secretariat.

It would be extremely regrettable if any serious friction were to develop between the Chief Executive and his principal minister. The surest method of preventing such a catastrophe would be to hasten the completion of a permanent constitution as much as possible, and this fact has impressed itself upon many members of Parliament. The Provisional Constitution does not define the respective powers and rights of the President and the Cabinet with sufficient clearness.

Wedding

The marriage of Mr. W. A. Willis and Miss Beatrice A. Towner was solemnized at Holy Trinity Cathedral at 10.30 o'clock yesterday morning, the Very Rev. Dean Walker officiating. Both are well known in Shanghai, Miss Towner having been one of the faculty of the Shanghai High School, and Mr. Willis for years having been identified with Messrs. Butterfield and Swire.

The ceremony was attended by scores of friends of the couple. Mr. Pat Forde and Miss Bucklar acted as bridegroom and bridesmaid. The wedding scene was a beautiful one the floral offerings having made a flower bower about the wedding party. A full choir and Mr. Waddel at the organ were in attendance. At the close of the ceremony the Dean made an informal talk to Mr. and Mrs. Willis. Mr. Willis for years has been a member of the choir of Holy Trinity.

The wedding reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher. The presents were many and beautiful. They left on a honeymoon trip through Japan at noon.

In the Courts

Indians Are Bound Over

In the British Police Court, yesterday, Magistrate G. W. King bound over the Indians recently arrested in the Frenchtown raid to keep the peace for twelve months. A Sikh sergeant had to give his own recognisances for \$100, thirteen others their's for a like sum each, whilst nine had to provide their own recognisances for \$250 each, with two sureties in a similar sum.

Det.-Sergt. Givens said that the police sergeant was in the room at the time the raid took place, in mufti. The jemadar said that the book found there was, in his opinion, a lemonade account. The knife was not a Sikh knife. If it were in a Pathan's possession, he would be keeping it "to give trouble to somebody."

Mr. S. H. McKean said that the authorities considered that certain of the men were more to blame than others. Some were ringleaders and others were mere dupes.

The Magistrate thought the prosecution had made out a case sufficient for him to ask the accused to answer the charge. The prosecution said that the accused were in the house on Ghadir business, for something they should not have been doing.

The majority of the prisoners repeated that they went to the house to gamble.

Chen Chi-mei Murder Judgment

The French Mixed Court has finally disposed of the case resulting from the murder of General Chen Chi-mei, the six prisoners being disposed of as follows:

The Court found Siu Kuo-lin and So Tseng-fang guilty of having, with others unknown, premeditated, prepared and carried out the murder of Chen Chi-mei. The Court found that the punishment which should be inflicted upon the accused was beyond the limits of its jurisdiction and ordered that they should be handed over to the Chinese authorities for punishment in accordance with the gravity of complicity in the assassination.

Li Hai-tsiou was discharged, but it was decided, on account of the important evidence which he would be able to give at the Court before which the case would be called, that the defendant should be placed under a bond of Tls. 10,000 to secure his attendance at the trial.

Wu Kuo-hua was found not guilty of participation in the murder, but, by reason of his suspicious behavior, he was ordered to be expelled from the French Concession.

A verdict of not guilty was returned in the case of Li Han-san, but the Court found he had taken part in the acquisition of pistols, contrary to the Municipal By-laws and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and expulsion. Tcha Ts-king was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, to date from the time of arrest.

A dish for a King!

GETZBEST

ASPARAGUS

ICED

Getz Bros. & Co., In
SHANGHAI

Customs' Officials Take Opium to Sea And Feed to Fish

\$200,000 Worth of Drug Dumped
Overboard Many Miles
From Shanghai

If the fish and other creatures of the Yellow Sea were ever addicted to the opium habit they had an opportunity on Wednesday for the full and complete satisfaction of their cravings when a quantity of the drug, valued at \$200,000, was thrown into the water at a point 170 miles off Woosung. The Chinese revenue cruiser, Liu Hsing conveyed a group of officials and the contraband to the open sea for the purpose of destroying it.

The method employed is recognized as being one sure way to destroy the drug without injury to anyone. The opium was cut into small pieces and thrown overboard as the vessel traveled at half speed. When the opium becomes saturated with water it sinks and is gradually disintegrated by the action of the water.

The cruiser left Shanghai on Tuesday and returned yesterday afternoon. The following account of the trip is given by a member of the party:

The party consisted of:—Mr. Wong Tsung-san, Chief of the Court for the Province of Kiangsu Deputy of the Civil Governor of Nanking; Mr. Li Chuen, Deputy of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Kwang Kwo-jui, Interpreter of the City Magistrate; Mr. Chin Yu-kwang, Deputy of Customs Superintendent; Mr. Lo Chi-lu, Deputy of the Special Opium Commissioner; Mr. A. Schmidt, Deputy Commissioner of Customs; Mr. W. A. Roberts, Customs Transportation Office; Mr. M. Shilborth, representing the Opium Combine.

They boarded the Chinese Revenue Cruiser Liu Hsing at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday, August 29 and set sail for an unknown destination, with a quantity of confiscated opium valued at over \$200,000. The trip was delightful until early the next morning, when the Liu Hsing, a good ship of 700 tons, found herself struggling in a heavy sea.

At 9 a.m. on Wednesday, when about 170 miles out of Shanghai, the signal was given for half-speed, the opium brought on deck, weighed and checked off with the Chinese officials and with the assistance of a dozen sailors, the

opium was cut into pieces and thrown over-board, the ship in the meantime going at about 6 miles an hour. Pictures were taken of the men at work and also of the party on board.

It took two and a half hours to complete the work, at the conclusion of which Mr. Shilborth spoke as follows: "As the representative of the Opium Combine I should like to say a few words on this occasion regarding the suppression of opium smuggling. The Opium Combine, of course, has its own interests to safeguard, but, indirectly, it has done and is doing some work which will be greatly beneficial to the Chinese Government."

"It has perfected and put into working order, at great expense, machinery for the detection and suppression of opium smuggling, which will prove a very valuable asset to the authorities when our interest comes to an end should they be really determined in the suppression of opium. Though in the opium trade, by force of circumstances we have done more for the suppression of the traffic than the average person may imagine, more especially so when it is a well-known fact that our opium represents less than 2% of the opium consumed in China and I feel sure the Customs authorities can bear us out in our statements."

"The practical result of the campaign instituted is that we have been instrumental and hope to be more so in the future in preventing the importation into China of great quantities of smuggled opium, in comparison to which our known and limited stock of Indian opium is a very small proportion. Unfortunately, Shanghai is only one of the many towns in China where illicit opium is smuggled in on a large scale and it now remains for the Chinese authorities to take the cue from us and do in other places what we are doing in Shanghai to suppress smuggling."

The above was repeated in Chinese by Mr. Kwang Kwo-jui, Interpreter of the City Magistrate and in reply Mr. Wong Tsung-san thanked the Opium Combine and the Customs authorities for their untiring efforts to suppress smuggling.

At 11.30 a.m., we headed for the Saddle, where the Liu Hsing had to make a commission, but towards dark there were indications of a storm gathering. The rain came pouring down, the thunder and lightning overhead vividly illuminating our surroundings every now and then. We anchored for the night and at 4.50 a.m. on August 31 we started off again and reached the Saddle at 7 a.m.

A boat was lowered, the commission executed and the landing party safely returned on board. We then proceeded to Shanghai under the most perfect weather and the trip back will be remembered as a most delightful one by everyone of the party. We reached Shanghai at 2 p.m.

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Hughes In Accepting Nomination Attacks Mr. Wilson's Record

(Conclusion of Hon. Charles E. Hughes' address accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency. The first part of this speech appeared in Thursday's CHINA PRESS)

Demands Protection of Citizens

We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable Government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we shall give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent, and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of divisive influences, the greater is the necessity for the unifying force of a just, strong, and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, devotedly, wholeheartedly, for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.

We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Putting aside any question as to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, at least we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured.

Series of Diplomatic Notes

We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if Ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count.

The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. Had this Government, by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities, left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There we had ample notice; in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whitening away our formal statements by equivocal conversations, we needed the straight, direct, and decisive representations which every diplomat and Foreign Office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have been spared the repeated assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that course lay the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision

in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable, popular resentment. That is not the path of national security.

The Maintenance of Rights

Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace, but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this critical period the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the Administration.

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the Administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives; it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events but it is entirely clear that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no ulterior purposes, and the Administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous, and adequate measures on the part of the Administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation, no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thorough-going action. As soon as the Administration had notice of plots and conspiracies it was its duty to stop them. It was not lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.

We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.

Shockingly Unprepared
It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire National Guard has been ordered out; that is we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the last three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism, responded to this call and are bearing this burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices, and their professions for such a purpose.

This, however is not all. The units of the National Guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits, for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiments recruited up to war strength will have had even a year's training in the

National Guard, which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, means much less.

Take the Eastern Department as an illustration. The States in this department contain about 72 per cent of the entire organized militia of the country. I am informed, by competent authority, that the quota of militia from this department, recently summoned with the units raised to war strength as required, would amount to about 131,000 men; that in response to this call there are now en route to or on the border about 54,000 men, and in camp in their respective States about 28,000 men; and thus, after what has already been accomplished, there still remain to be supplied in recruits about 48,000 men.

Untrained Men Called Out

Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent, and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one. It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the last three years of disturbance, and required only a modest talent for organization. That this Administration while pursuing its course in Mexico should have permitted such conditions to exist is almost incredible.

In the demand for reasonable preparedness the Administration has followed, not led. Those who demanded more adequate forces were first described as "nervous and excited." Only about a year and a half ago we were told that the question of preparedness was not a pressing one; that the country had been misinformed. Later, under the pressure of other leadership, this attitude was changed. The Administration, it was said, had "learned something," and it made a belated demand for an increased army. Even then, the demand was not prosecuted consistently and the pressure exerted on Congress with respect to other administrative measures was notably absent. The President addressed Congress but little over six months ago presenting the plans of the War Department, and Congress was formally urged to sanction these plans as "the essential first step."

They contemplated an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its then strength of 5,023 officers and 102,995 enlisted men to a strength of 7,138 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,845 all told. It was said that these additions were "necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties." Further, it was proposed that the army should be supplemented by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens raised in increments of 133,000 a year through a period of three years. At least so much "by way of preparation for defense" seemed to the President to be "absolutely imperative now." He said: "We cannot do less."

Army Organization Bill
But within two months this program was abandoned, and the able Secretary of War who had devoted himself persistently to this important question felt so keenly the change in policy that he resigned from the Cabinet. Now, the Army Organization bill provides for an army on paper of 178,000, but in fact it provides for only 105,000 enlisted men for the line of the regular army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and I am informed that for the next

fiscal year there will be an increase of only 15,000. The plan for the supplemental Federal Army completely under Federal control was given up.

We are told that the defects revealed by the present mobilization are due to the "system." But it was precisely such plain defects that under the constant warnings of recent years, with the whole world intent on military concerns should have been studied and rectified. The Administration has failed to discharge its responsibilities. Apparently, it is now seeking to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

We demand adequate national defense, adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocation the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly one hundred millions we need to be sure of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border, and perform such other military service as may be required, in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizen reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a Federal army and trained under Federal authority.

Nation Wants Modern Methods
The country demands that our military and naval programs shall be carried out in a businesslike manner under the most competent administrative heads; that we shall have an up-to-date preparation; that the moneys appropriated shall be properly expended. We should also have careful plans for mobilizing our industrial resources; for promoting research and utilizing the investigations of science. And a policy of adequate preparedness must constantly have in view the necessity of conserving our fundamental human interests; of promoting the physical wellbeing of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence.

It must be based upon a profound sense of our unity, and democratic obligation. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both, efficiency, and, in neither, waste or extravagance. We should also be solicitous, by wise provision and conference to remove so far as possible the causes of irritation which may in any degree threaten friendly relations. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence upon common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self-respect; a strength which contains no threat, but, assures our defense, safeguards our rights and conserves our peace.

We are deeply interested in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force, there must be the development of international organization in order to

provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

Favors a World Court

Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper sphere, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantage of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justiciable are also legislative needs.

We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international differences. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the co-operation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a common purpose.

Without this, it will still remain not only possible, but practicable, to disregard international obligations, to override the rights of States, particularly of small States, to ignore principles, to violate rules. And it is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical guarantee of international order. We in this country, can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the twentieth century. Our International Duty

If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake (Continued on Page 8)

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916

Hughes' Argument for Wilson

From The New York World, a strongly pro-Wilson newspaper

WHEN Mr. Hughes in his speech of acceptance censured President Wilson for having permitted the retirement from office of Mr. Herrick, the American Ambassador to France, he made an unanswerable argument for the reelection of the President.

Mr. Hughes is right when he declares that Mr. Herrick should have been retained in office. As he well says:

"The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency."

How great and how inexcusable the blunder would be if the American people were to yield the "national interest to partisan expediency" by making Mr. Hughes President in place of Mr. Wilson!

Aside from the fact that Mr. Herrick became Ambassador to France only because President Taft, for personal reasons, drove one of the oldest and most experienced of American diplomatists, Henry White, out of the service, we agree with Mr. Hughes that the President erred in substituting Mr. Sharp for Mr. Herrick. Mr. Sharp, like Mr. Hughes, is an excellent citizen and a good type of American; but here was a great world war, and Mr. Herrick was the experienced man on the job. He ought to have been kept on the job.

Ambassadors are no longer highly important persons, and we have no serious difficulties with France, yet if it was a mistake to send Mr. Sharp to Paris to succeed Mr. Herrick, what a monumental mistake it would be at this time to send Mr. Hughes to Washington to succeed Mr. Wilson! It is the President, not the Ambassadors, who is charged with the responsibility for the foreign affairs of the United States. If foreign Governments were perplexed and misled by the retirement of Mr. Herrick, as Mr. Hughes insists, what would be the state of confusion that inevitably followed the defeat of President Wilson?

For four months the United States would be without a foreign policy in the most critical period, perhaps, of the war. Every belligerent Government would know that the American people had repudiated the foreign policy of President Wilson, which had been in effect since the beginning of the war, but none of them could have definite assurances as to what the foreign policy of Mr. Wilson's successor would be. That hiatus might easily be the means of drawing the United States into war.

Mr. Hughes is well known in New York and Washington; but in Europe he is no more than a name, and he has been a name only for a few weeks. He has had no experience in international affairs. His public utterances show only that he is opposed to everything that President Wilson has done. Beyond that he is a mystery. The natural assumption must be that if elected he intends to substitute force for diplomacy and sustain his demands by means of war. That is the form in which European Governments, unfamiliar with processes of partisan politics in the United States, would naturally translate Mr. Hughes' fierce invectives against the President and his failure to enunciate definite policies of his own.

If Mr. Hughes is sincere in criticizing the President for the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick, he must realize as a citizen that his own election would be a colossal blunder on the part of the American people, regardless of his qualifications for the office. Electing him or any other man in place of President Wilson at such a time as this would be playing with dynamite. It is unbelievable that the sober, thinking elements of the American people are in a mood for such a reckless experiment, and Mr. Hughes has given to them the best of reasons why they should keep Mr. Wilson in the Presidency for another term.

German Skipper's Acknowledgment

(New York World)

CAPT. KONIG and the crew of the German submarine liner, now headed for European waters, cannot be attentive readers of the

An Old Trouble In Mexico

A Reply To President Wilson's Critics

(New York Times)

The Republicans are making a great pretense of excitement over the Mexican situation to hide their want of real issues and the record of their party in Congress. An ingenious visitor from Percival Lowell's Mars would be led to believe that Mr. Wilson, in his "weakness" and "vacillation," had invented the Mexican troubles. When, even in the gold and iron reign of the highly mythologized Diaz, has not the Mexican people, the prime root of all the disasters and anarchy, revolutions, Presidencies too numerous to remember, Emperors, native and imported, arbitrary force ruling or overturned, under a Constitution that is but a name, fine rhetoric and ruthless expropriation, guerrilla warfare, provincial insurrection, been the same? Of a population of, say, fifteen millions, six or eight millions are pure Indians. Six or seven millions are mestizos, perhaps there is a million of pure white race. An Indian "republic," an illiterate people of Indians and half-breeds, exploited for the few, the material on which ambition and force do their work.

There is a permanent suspicion or hatred of Americans among the masses. Why should there not be? Aside from the Mexican war, the causes and history of which are very different in the Mexican legend from the American accounts, how many revolutions or attempted revolutions have been financed and directed from the United States? The habitual arrogance of the gringo makes him detested. The border would in itself be the provocation for such cattle raidings, forays, burnings, and murders as the English and Scotch borderers long engaged in. The influx of foreign capital in the last generation, the railroads, the mines, oil, the great industries and utilities, have bred new enmities and greatly increased the influence of interference and the amount of damage when Mexico is in her normal state of disturbance. The opportunities of collision on the frontier have increased with the growth of population, but the situation is essentially the same.

Sixty years ago, in Franklin Pierce's Administration, the American Minister to Mexico was shouting that "nothing but a manifestation of the power of the United States" could bring about the punishment of the "wrong" done by Mexicans to American citizens. The next year the revised Constitution was put in force. General Comonfort, a "strong man," took the oath of office as President in December. In January he was skedaddling from Mexico City. General Zuloaga had produced a revolution. The entire Diplomatic Corps, at lightning speed and without awaiting instructions from the Governments, recognized the great Zuloaga. It has always been easy to make mistakes about Mexico. Before long Zuloaga was on the run, and General Miramon was his successor. Zuloaga came back. Miramon, made "President Substitute," was recognized by the diplomatists so lately Zuloagists. But the Liberal Chief, Juarez, former Chief Justice, and Vice President ex officio, claimed to be President as the constitutional successor of Comonfort. He had established his seat of government at Queretaro, at Guana Juato, at Guadalajara, successively, and had been forced to leave Mexico. In the Summer of 1858 he was back and Vera Cruz was his capital.

The American minister, grown more cautious, broke off diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government till he heard from President Buchanan, who, "because of complaints of ill-treatment of American citizens, broke off diplomatic relations with the Miramon Government altogether." The star of Benito Juarez was rising. Mr. Buchanan sent a confidential agent to Mexico, and on the strength of his report appointed Mr. McLane of Maryland Minister to Mexico, leaving it to his discretion to recognize the Juarez Government, which he did in April, 1859.

hyphenated press. When they took leave of the persons who escorted them to the open sea they cheered the United States and its people and expressed thanks for the protection and hospitality they had enjoyed. Noting that no enemy ship was in sight, the Captain said: "We are getting the chance we hoped for. You can do no more for us."

Within the three-mile limit the Deutschland was as safe as any American vessel. Beyond that line its Captain knew that he must rely upon his own resources. The treat-

Meanwhile Miramon held the capital. In his message of December Mr. Buchanan recommended Congress to authorize a military expedition to hunt down the Miramon Government in the bowels of Mexico and exact from it redress for injuries to American citizens. A year later, re-affirming "the justice as well as the wisdom" of the policy of invasion, he told Congress that, convinced of its disagreement with him as to that policy, he had tried to secure the same objects by treaty with the Juarez Government.

This perhaps tedious recital of old history may be forgiven for its perfect contemporaneity, so to speak. The outrages on Americans, the medley of constitutional rulers and pretenders, the swift changes and various sites of Governments, diplomatic errors, cross-purposes at Washington, proposed invasions: the history of American-Mexican relations is essentially there. But Buchanan bears an odious reputation. Doubtless if the so judicious General Fremont had been elected President, things would have gone differently. Read Mr. Seward's instructions to Tom Corwin, Minister to Mexico, in April, 1861. We quote from Mr. John Bassett Moore's summary:

"Information had been received that President Juarez had overthrown his adversaries and established his Government at the capital and that he had been chosen President at an election held, but there were other rumors to the effect that his Government was unable to maintain order, that robberies were frequent on the high roads, and that even a member of the American Legation had been murdered on his way from the City of Mexico to Vera Cruz."

"The President would therefore use all proper influence to favor the restoration of order and authority in Mexico, and, so far as might be in his power, prevent any incursions or any other form of aggression by citizens of the United States against Mexico. The Mexican Government had lately complained of an apprehended attempt to invade the State of Sonora by citizens of the United States."

And the United States would enforce the neutrality laws and "give due attention to the preservation and safety of the peaceable inhabitants along the border," and hoped Mexico would do the same. The old story. American pressure and Mexican resistance brought Maximilian and Napoleon III's fantastic Mexican dream to an end. We cannot follow the revolutions in the declining years of Juarez and afterward, but must not omit the little detail that a commission appointed in 1871 by President Grant found that 60,000 American cattle, valued at \$1,000,000, had been stolen; that General Cortina had got rich by robbing American ranches, and that agents of the Mexican Government had shared in the swag. Even in the earlier rule of Don Porfirio, the Mexican situation was that described by Hubert Bancroft in his "History of the Mexican People":

"For several years relations with the United States had been strained, partly on account of the refusal of the Government to allow American troops to enter its territory in quest of marauders, although a similar privilege had been granted to the Mexican forces. The outcry raised in Texas led to instructions being given to General Ord to cross the Rio Grande, and war appeared imminent."

The old story. Outrages on American citizens, troubles on the border, these are to be expected, sporadically, and, in case of civil war, frequently. The crumbling of the Diaz myth and the Madero fiasco left a heavier burden on Mr. Wilson than his predecessors had to bear. But the conditions are substantially the same, and it is just to keep that fact in mind. He inherits an ancient trouble. Have the critics of his Mexican policy a substitute for it? If he has been vacillating, so have his predecessors. As a matter of fact, the American people are, and have been, opposed to war with Mexico.

ment that he received here is precisely what any number of German merchantmen, navigating under or over the waves, would experience if they succeeded in making port. Thus Capt. Konig has proved that the neutrality of the United States is sincere, and he is man enough to admit it.

Perhaps the German-language press will make a similar confession some time, but it will first have to abandon the contention that it is our duty as a neutral to nullify British sea power.

War Changing Status Of Women In Russia

The Duma Is Now Considering a Bill to Appoint Them Inspectors of All Factories and Workshops

By Charles Johnston

We have had vivid accounts, with striking photographs, of the part the women of France and the women of England are taking in the day's work of the war, not only by filling places that had been occupied by men now at the front, whether in the fields or as conductors of trolleys and railroad guards, or taxicab drivers, but in the actual preparation of hand grenades and shells; but very little has yet been printed in this country as to the part that is being played by their Russian sisters in the campaign plans of the Allies. For that reason, and because it sheds so much light on the obscure subject of Russian women workers, I think this article, from the Russkoe Slovo (Russian Word) of Moscow will greatly interest your readers.

The Imperial Duma, says the article, has had under consideration a bill providing for the appointment of women inspectors of factories. This bill has been long enough in the Duma committee, it was introduced in February, 1915, by the Moscow Deputy, M. M. Novikov. And the very inception of the bill is not foreign to Moscow—it was initiated by the Moscow branch of the League of Equal Rights for Women.

The inspection of all factories and workshops by women is in contemplation. At its inception only the inspection of minors was provided for, a matter for which women are peculiarly fitted. Thereafter, the protection of labor through factory inspection was extended also to women workers.

The work of women in our industries threatens to bear hard on the work of men. As long ago as 1908 a census was taken of the increase, both relative and absolute, of the number of women workers in our factories and workshops. The increase in the number of women workers exceeded the total increase of workers, which shows that, in certain industries, the work of women is displacing the work of men. And women's work is steadily finding its way into the more arduous industries. In the first decade of the twentieth century, the number of women employed in metallurgical industries doubled; in industries engaged in the

manufacture of metal objects the number of women workers increased one and a half times, and in chemical industries (which are younger) it more than doubled.

In 1900 25 per cent of the factory workers were women; in 1908 31 per cent and in 1912 45 per cent.

The war has quickened this process, has made it conspicuous. Through evil necessity, women, both in the West and in Russia, have been compelled to take up activities demanding special physical endurance, accompanied by a high degree of risk. Thus the immense new metallurgical undertakings in the Urals are possible under war conditions only because women fill all the positions of unskilled labor. The shortage of skilled workers, felt everywhere, has caused many people to regret the negligible development of technical training for women among us in Russia. If, before the war, we had had middle technical and trade schools for women, we should see at present the creation of undertakings in which the whole force of operatives would be women, the management alone possibly excepted.

According to the data of the just published Journal of Commerce and Trade of the number of those engaged in metal works, the women were from 2.5 per cent to 3.3 per cent in 1913-1914; at the end of 1915 the number of women was already 11 per cent; that is, the number of women had increased five or six times. In technical industries, the number of women, after one and a half years of war, had increased 74 per cent. In the Moscow district in 1915 there were 49.8 per cent of women workers in all industries.

The bill before the Duma contemplates the appointment of forty factory inspectresses with the highest qualifications. In the Imperial Duma, the timeliness of the introduction of factory inspectresses is thoroughly understood; the bill is certain of a majority. It is to be hoped that the extraordinary conditions of the war will incline the majority of the Imperial Council also to favor the bill, though its members were formerly opposed to the woman movement.

Capital After The War--What London Stockbrokers Think

A subject of great importance is the probable condition of the money market after the war. This is discussed daily by members of the London Stock Exchange Committee, and a Stock Exchange correspondent has contributed to The Economist the following review of the opinions which prevail in that financial sanctuary:

The articles that have been appearing in The Economist, he writes, on the subject of the supply of capital after the war have re-argued in the Stock Exchange the burning questions as to what is likely to happen on the conclusion of peace. Views diametrically opposite from each other are being expressed. The subject is thrashed out continually by members of the Committee at their informal meetings over lunch, and it re-echoes from the Consol market to the other end of the House. The point is particularly germane, in that stockbrokers are being asked daily by their clients for suggestions in the way of investments that shall benefit from the conclusion of peace.

While there is noticeable activity in many of the shares of industrial companies doing well out of the war, the general sentiment seems to be that to buy such shares is skating on rather thin ice, and that a purchaser at today's high prices will be well advised to watch a favorable opportunity for realizing before the war is at an end. This demand for post-war investments is felt particularly in the Consol market, and undoubtedly has an influence upon the applications for Exchequer bonds. As it is a man comes to his broker nowadays and says that he wants to put money into some stock that is not liable to be repaid in five years' time, when the value of money may be considerably less than it is now, and when he might have difficulty in replacing, with equally good security, the Exchequer bonds that will be redeemed in 1919, 1920, or 1921.

There is an element of selfishness in this argument, of course, and the broker, it may be assumed, as a rule, counsels his client to put half his available capital into the Exchequer bonds, and to utilize only the other half in the purchase of the longer-

dated or the irredeemable stocks. Opinion is widely spread that the Government's idea in not issuing a popular loan at the present time, and in continuing to finance the war with the aid of floaters, is to save interest in years to come, the Treasury action being interpreted as a clear inference that before very long the country will be able to borrow on 3½ or 4 per cent terms instead of the 5 per cent which would certainly have to be offered now if a popular long-dated loan were to be issued.

The view that there may be a strong revival in trade for a few months after the conclusion of peace is generally endorsed, but how long that revival will last is a point over which there is a sharp controversy. Some men, and amongst them shrewd and successful members of the House, contend that the revival will take the shape of a boom, which will last for several years, at any rate, but others hold that the spurt in trade will prove transitory and temporary. They point to the precedents of recent years, such as were set by the South African and the Russo-Japanese wars, to support their contention that if the aftermath of those two wars turned out to be long and dreary days of depression, the conclusion of the present struggle—greatest of its kind on record—cannot fail to underline the past experience, and to render more probable than not a period of some years of dullness in trade, industry of all kinds, and finance.

In regard to this latter proposition, it may be pointed out that times of depression in trade are not necessarily accompanied by want of business or weakness in Stock Exchange markets. In point of fact, the opposite has been, and so may again be, the case. After this war, however, the crying need will be for money. Governments, municipalities, railways, building every sort of borrower, will flock to the money markets for fresh capital, and the competition for money may easily have the effect of keeping up the rates of interest until demand is satisfied or trade falls away. The whole subject affords such scope for speculation, and offers such a variety of answers to the various questions arising out of it, that it requires the exercise of long experience and sound sagacity to foresee what is likely to happen. Those best qualified to judge will probably be least disposed to commit themselves to didactic conclusions when there is so much in the situation making for uncertainty and surprise.

A German University In War Time

We have just received the inclosed description of last Winter's university life at Bonn, which shows an interesting phase of the life in Germany between the eastern and western fronts.

One of your correspondents some time ago gave a vivid picture of the Spring "Messe" in Leipzig, showing the vigorous life of industrial and commercial Germany. It may, therefore, be fitting to have this sketch of the present educational life at one of the largest German universities presented to your readers.

O. J. MERKEL,
Executive Secretary German University League, in a letter to The New York Times:

[Inclosure]

Whoever enters the Alma Mater in Bonn soon feels how important and how strong the forces of peace are which have been rescued in this iron age. "Inter arma silent musae," Seneca, who originated these words, did not at that time anticipate the vitality of the German people as they, apparently engaged to the utmost by the gigantic requirements of the war, yet manage to administer, in addition to these tremendous sacrifices, their affairs at home with untiring and painstaking care. And what could be more peaceful than the study of the sciences?

Everything appears here as formerly; the number of lectures and of students is not noticeably decreased; the regularity of attendance and the will for work are possibly even enhanced. The big lecture room for international law shows crowded benches. In the halls there is coming and going until late in the evening.

And yet the trained eye notices differences as compared with former times which are not apparent to the casual observer. The student body appears changed in its composition and its demeanor. The "colors" are lacking, not only because some of these student societies are at present not operative, as most of their "Burschen" and "Fuchse" are in the field, but also as most of them have decided to omit jolly decorations and

colors as long as the trumpet of war is sounding.

In the clubhouses of the various societies, former castles of youthful merry-making, the wounded have been quartered. The only color which interrupts the uniform picture is the field gray. In addition to those who wear the Iron Cross with their civilian clothing there are many soldiers in uniform of all arms and positions, some crippled, some wearing leather gloves over wounded hands, or trying to regain the full strength of their feet. Most of them look serious. And they know why. He who has gone through the midst of death loses the thoughtlessness of youth. These soldiers, be they in civilian clothes or in uniform, are the most beloved sons of the Alma Mater, for they have already realized and put into practice, boldly and joyfully, what the university education means to impress upon them as wisdom's last conclusion—the sacrifices of the individual for the welfare of the whole people.

The first semester! When thinking of it no former student can refrain from a smile of sweet memories. They are here again, but apparently less numerous than in former years. A little bashful and yet with a certain degree of dignity, they study carefully the announcements on the blackboards. Some

(Continued on Page 7)

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever WritersDaily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

On The Art of Novel Writing In The Summer Time

The young but efficient author said to his wife in an easy, confident way: "I must be about writing another book."

The wife clapped her hands joyfully as per the code for author's wives.

"How shall you begin it?" she asked. He smiled patronizingly.

"It is not a question of beginning it," he said, "but of ending it. This is summer, you know."

"Yes, yes," said the wife, meaning go ahead.

"A book written in summer reaches the publisher in the fall and, in the case of successful craftsmen, reaches the printer in the winter."

"I see," said the wife.

"And," continued the author, who knew that she didn't, "it goes to the trade and the book reviewers in the spring."

"Ah, those reviewers!"

"The reviewer," continued the author, "means to review it at once, but there are 659 books on the war ahead of it and he doesn't get to it until summer."

"Summer again," said the wife.

"In the fall," explained the author, "a reviewer reads the first half of a book. In the winter he reads the middle of a book; not the same book, you know, but any book. In the spring he reads the first paragraph and the last. In the summer he reads only the last. That is why the ending of this gripping, not to be laid down until finished novel is the important thing. All I have to do is write the last paragraph and then aim the story at it. There's only one thing that puzzles me."

"The plot?" inquired the wife.

"Oh, no," said the author. "I can use any one of Plots 3, 13, 26 or 57. I haven't used any of those recently."

Or I could mix them. What puzzles me is the style."

"Why don't you use your own?" asked the wife with proud reproach.

"I'd rather not," said the author.

"I've been drawing on it pretty hard and it's time for a letup. I fear an attack of style strain, the new disease the doctors of our craft are discovering."

Besides, there's a certain satisfaction in having the reviewers write that one is reminiscent of Hugo, or Kipling, or Schmalz or somebody. I had thought of running back to the Victorian method. How do you like this little ending I've just scribbled:

"I am an old man now, with grand children playing about me, but when I go to the beach with the golden haired darlings to pick sea shells, the memory comes to me of Charles Wampus and what life might have meant for him. Then Helena steals down the dunes and holds her hands over my eyes and says, 'Who is it?' and I say, reverently, My wife."

"Who was Charles Wampus?" asked the author's wife.

"I hadn't decided, except, of course, that he died. The reviewer could imagine who he was, all right."

The wife considered.

"If you want anything said," she said, "there's Hardy." The author wrote on his pad a bit, then read:

"They continued to live in the village where all that I have set down here occurred. All the folk knew them and their story and took it as something that had to be. Sometimes, at night, when there was a moon, they could be seen walking upon the heath, arm in arm, these humble figures in a tragedy so much greater than the world could divine."

The author's wife nodded in a dubious way.

"Wasn't 'Robinson Crusoe' quite a successful book?" she asked. "Have you got a style like the author of that?"

More scribbling. Then the author read:

"I could add a hundred of our adventures but, having resolved to harass my readers no more I will conclude by saying that my wife Helena and I have the satisfaction of ending our days in peaceful retirement, comfort-

ing ourselves with the sober and moral lessons so needful to a Christian life."

"No punch," said the author's wife, discarding Defoe in two words.

"I've thought of Hewlett," said the author cheerfully. "He gets away with the reviewers in great shape. Listen:

"The bell boomed in the wood. Hubert, knowing Helena's heart stopped to pluck a flower. Stooping, he saw that the head of Raoul de Sensen, stricken full off, lay in the path. Crimzon days, these. The vision clanged as he closed it down on the dark face. He flung the red offering into the pool, black and waiting. A game guy, he muttered. Then, to the girl: Come, you will get your feet wet."

The author turned to his wife for a decision. She was writing figures on a pad.

"We are going to need money next summer," she said, "and we will have to have it. You will have to take a chance on avoiding style strain. Back to your own stuff—I mean style."

The author sighed, but took his pad in hand and began the last paragraph of the breadwinner:

"Hubert leaned down and looked full into Helena's moist eyes. With a happy little cry she—"

The author's wife was looking over his shoulder.

"That's better," she said.

A German University

In War Time

(Continued from Page 6)

are still wearing the black frock coat which covered their anxious hearts during examination.

But the most prominent factor among the younger students is supplied by the women to whom the ruthless grip of the war has brought predominance in lecture room and seminar. Their number, already grown large before the war, is today especially noticeable, as they supply the larger half of the entire student body. In fact, in some of the

classes, especially those devoted to linguistic studies, the male student is in danger of disappearing among the crowd of female students. The still favorite address of some teachers, "Meine Herren," is now about to lose its last glimmer of justification.

The simplicity of bearing and dress on the part of the girls is quite remarkable. Nearly all of them go about without a hat. They are of exemplary punctuality and perseverance. It seems as if they all have adopted the watchword recently sent out to its members by one of the large societies of female students: "Now is the time, especially at the universities, where we are at present in the majority, to show with what earnestness and with what joy women work; now is the time to prove that seminary studies may have valuable results even if almost only women are taking part in them."

A few days ago I met a former fellow-student. She had in the meantime received her Doctor's degree. Through several semesters I had been accustomed to see her work together with her older brother. Now she was alone. I did not ask any questions, as her sad eyes spoke for themselves. On the honor which hangs in the hall, she was framed with a wreath of oak leaves. I found his name; he fell at Harstmann's hands. Now his name is among the many who died silently and who took with them a thousand undone deeds, unwon wreaths, and unattained hopes into the cool earth. A flame burns at night and at day before this touching ex-voto of the University of Bonn, the eternal light before the altar of the Fatherland.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, August 31, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Gold Bars: Market rate: 72.075
 1000 Gold Bars: 72.075 touch...
 1000 Silver: 72.075 touch...
 1000 Copper: 72.075 touch...
 1000 Native Interest: 72.075 touch...

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver: 32d.
 Bank rate of discount: 6%
 Market rate of discount: 6%
 3 m-s: 6%
 6 m-s: 6%
 12 m-s: 6%
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s: 22.09
 Ex. N. Y. on London: 47 1/2
 Consols: 1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London: T.T. 2-11 1/2
 London: Demand 2-11 1/2
 India: T.T. 222
 Paris: T.T. 418 1/2
 New York: T.T. 71 1/2
 Hongkong: T.T. 72 1/2
 Japan: T.T. 71 1/2
 Batavia: T.T. 171 1/2

Bank's Buying Rate

London: 4 m-s. Cuts: 3 1/2
 London: 6 m-s. Cuts: 3 1/2
 London: 12 m-s. Cuts: 3 1/2
 Paris: 4 m-s. Cuts: 433 1/2
 New York: 4 m-s. Cuts: 74 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR AUGUST

41-Hk. Tls. 4.47
 1-Market: 4.47
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.32
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen: 1.50
 1-Rupiah: 1.48
 1-Ronble: 1.50
 1-Mex. \$: 1.50
 † Nominal.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, August 31, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shai Dock Tls. 74.50 September
 Shai Dock Tls. 74.00 cash
 Langkats Tls. 26.75
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 98.00
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.80 X. N. I.
 Batu Anam Tls. 1.90
 Bute Tls. 2.05
 Chemors Tls. 2.15
 Chens Tls. 4.00
 Consolidated Tls. 4.00
 Dominions Tls. 14.75
 Gulas "L" Tls. 10.00
 Java Consolidated Tls. 21.50 cash
 Java Consolidated Tls. 22.00 Sept.
 Kota Bahros Tls. 12.30
 Seekers Tls. 9.00 October
 Semambus Tls. 1.90
 Senawangs Tls. 19.75
 Shanghai Kelantans Tls. 1.05
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.27 1/2
 Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.30
 Shanghai Serembans Tls. 1.35
 Sui Manggis Tls. 6.75
 Tehongs Tls. 27.50
 Tehongs Tls. 28.00
 Ziangbes Tls. 7.75
 Anglo-French Lands Tls. 96.00
 Taiping Tls. 2.80
 Almas Tls. 14.25

Direct Business Reported

Telephones Tls. 91.00
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 X. N. I.
 Almas Tls. 14.50 Sept.
 Bukits Tls. 6.00 Sept.
 Senawangs Tls. 19.75
 Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 2.27 1/2
 Sui Manggis Tls. 6.75
 Sungel Duri Tls. 13.75
 Tanah Merah Tls. 1.30

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, August 31, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Kroeweeks Tls. 20.50 cash
 Samagags Tls. 1.25 cash
 Chemors Tls. 2.15 cash
 Chemors Tls. 2.13 1/2 cash
 Bukits Tls. 6.00 cash
 Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.80 cash
 Hall and Holtz Tls. 17.00 cash
 Tehongs Tls. 28.00 September
 Bute Tls. 2.05 cash

Direct

Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.75 cash
 Dominions Tls. 15.00 September
 Telephones Tls. 91.00 cash
 Kotie Tls. 12.25 cash

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Hankow Tea Market

The export to August 21, as per Customs Returns, stands thus:—

Season 1916	X 17	1915 X 16	1914 X 15	Total
By Way of Shanghai				
Hankow Tea	11,689,851 lbs.	15,551,824 "	13,441,496 "	41,683,171
Re-exports	6,670,783 lbs.	6,716,476 "	4,984,476 "	18,371,735
Total	18,360,634	22,268,300	18,425,972	59,054,906

Visa Shanghai				
To Great Britain	3,910,013 lbs.	6,073,461 lbs.	5,076,249 lbs	
United States and Canada	2,584,029 "	3,083,101 "	3,473,899 "	
Continent	71,377 "	67,563 "	8,141,895 "	
Russia in Europe	2,188,611 "	2,234,164 "	474,737 "	
do via North	4,643,279 "	7,734,848 "	835,859 "	
Shanghai	1,459,988 "	1,263,200 "	2,973,697 "	
U.S.		Russia	Russia	
& Canada.	Gr. Britain.	Continent.	in Asia.	in Europe.

Direct	1916	1915	1914
183,453 lbs.	479,835 lbs.	2,681 lbs.	12,377,335 lbs.
5,641,295 lbs.	9,013,883 "	8,086,443 "	

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, August 23.—The following Export returns have been compiled under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight excluding cost of packing for export.

Prices Nominal	Piculs	Week ended
1916	1915	1914

Cowhides, Best selected: 60.00
 Seconds: 50.00
 Buffalo hides, No. 1 10-60 lbs: 22.00
 2 10-60 lbs: 22.00
 Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs: 11.50
 50% short, 50% med. and 20% long hair: (Pieces) 10.00
 White China Grass, Wuchang & or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie) 4.266
 Sinshan and or Chayu: 3.00
 Green China Grass, Szechuen: 14.10
 Jute (Abutlon): 10.75
 White Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre: 165
 Green Vegetable Tallow, 52° titre: 15.00
 Animal Tallow: 23.00
 Gallnuts, Usual shape: 20.00
 Plum: 23.10
 Cotton Lihoo: 6.836
 Black Bristles, Riflings 2 1/2" 3" 3 1/2" 4" 4 1/2" 5" 5 1/2" 6" 6 1/2" 7" 7 1/2" 8" 8 1/2" 9" 9 1/2" 10" 10 1/2" 11" 11 1/2" 12" 12 1/2" 13" 13 1/2" 14" 14 1/2" 15" 15 1/2" 16" 16 1/2" 17" 17 1/2" 18" 18 1/2" 19" 19 1/2" 20" 20 1/2" 21" 21 1/2" 22" 22 1/2" 23" 23 1/2" 24" 24 1/2" 25" 25 1/2" 26" 26 1/2" 27" 27 1/2" 28" 28 1/2" 29" 29 1/2" 30" 30 1/2" 31" 31 1/2" 32" 32 1/2" 33" 33 1/2" 34" 34 1/2" 35" 35 1/2" 36" 36 1/2" 37" 37 1/2" 38" 38 1/2" 39" 39 1/2" 40" 40 1/2" 41" 41 1/2" 42" 42 1/2" 43" 43 1/2" 44" 44 1/2" 45" 45 1/2" 46" 46 1/2" 47" 47 1/2" 48" 48 1/2" 49" 49 1/2" 50" 50 1/2" 51" 51 1/2" 52" 52 1/2" 53" 53 1/2" 54" 54 1/2" 55" 55 1/2" 56" 56 1/2" 57" 57 1/2" 58" 58 1/2" 59" 59 1/2" 60" 60 1/2" 61" 61 1/2" 62" 62 1/2" 63" 63 1/2" 64" 64 1/2" 65" 65 1/2" 66" 66 1/2" 67" 67 1/2" 68" 68 1/2" 69" 69 1/2" 70" 70 1/2" 71" 71 1/2" 72" 72 1/2" 73" 73 1/2" 74" 74 1/2" 75" 75 1/2" 76" 76 1/2" 77" 77 1/2" 78" 78 1/2" 79" 79 1/2" 80" 80 1/2" 81" 81 1/2" 82" 82 1/2" 83" 83 1/2" 84" 84 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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 3	5.00	New York via Panama	Toyama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5.00	Seattle etc.				
5.00	Vancouver B.C.				
5.00	San Francisco				
12.00	Vancouver B.C.				
12.00	New York via Panama				
12.00	Seattle etc.				
12.00	Vancouver B.C.				
12.00	San Francisco				
12.00	Vancouver B.C.				
12.00	Seattle, Wash.				
12.00	Seattle, Vancouver etc.				
12.00	Vancouver B.C.				
12.00	San Francisco				
12.00	Seattle, Wash.				
12.00	San Francisco				

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	5.00	Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
1.00	Kobe, Yokohama				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				
1.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe				

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	10.00	Marseilles etc.	Armand Behle	Fr.	Cie M. M.
1.00	London via Cape				
1.00	Marseilles, London etc.				
1.00	London via Cape				
1.00	Marseilles, London via Sues				
1.00	Genoa, London via Sues				
1.00	London				
1.00	London via Cape				
1.00	Genoa, London etc.				
1.00	London via Cape				
1.00	Liverpool via Cape				
1.00	Marseilles, London via Sues				
1.00	Liverpool via Cape				
1.00	Liverpool via Cape				
1.00	Genoa, London etc.				

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
1.00	Foochow				
1.00	Ningpo, Wenzhou				
1.00	Hongkong, Canton				
1.00	Singapore, Hongkong, Canton				
1.00	Amoy, Swatow				
1.00	Hongkong, Canton				
1.00	Hongkong				
1.00	Takao, Formosa				
1.00	Amoy, Hongkong				
1.00	Swatow, Hongkong				
1.00	Hongkong				

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	0.30	Tientsin and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
1.00	Viadivostok				
1.00	Wenaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin				
1.00	Wenaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin				
1.00	Tientsin direct				
1.00	Chefoo, Newchwang				
1.00	Haichow, Iching				
1.00	Tientsin, Tientsin & Dainy				
1.00	Dainy direct				
1.00	Wenaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin				
1.00	Viadivostok direct				
1.00	Wenaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin				
1.00	Tientsin, Tientsin & Dainy				

FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept 1	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tuekwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tehshing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
1.00	M.N.	do	Shanai	Br.	B. & S.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
1.00	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.S.N. Co.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
1.00	M.N.	do	Pengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
1.00	M.N.	do	Longwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
1.00	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.S.N. Co.
1.00	M.N.	do	Nanhai	Br.	B. & S.
1.00	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
1.00	M.N.	do	Tafu maru	Jap.	N.K.K.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Aug 31	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 31	Wenzhou	Poochi	681	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 31	Hongkong	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
Aug 31	Dainy	Kobe maru	2555	Jap.	B. & S.	WW
Aug 31	Hankow	Shanai	1298	Br.	B. & S.	NSCW
Aug 31	Hankow	Tehshing	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	
Aug 31	Chefoo	Shantien	1081	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 31	Newchwang	Toosan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 31	Hankow	Tafu maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Aug 31	Hankow	Agamemnon	1244	Br.	B. & S.	KMAW
Aug 31	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K.M.A.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Aug 31	Hankow etc.	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
31	Hankow etc.	Shanai	1298	Br.	B. & S.
31	Hankow etc.	Tafu maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
31	Japan	Tafu maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.
31	Viadivostok	Ural	1294	Rus.	R. V. F.
31	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
31	Japan	Kobe maru	2555	Jap.	N.K.K.
31	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N.K.K.
31	Antung	Chungking	1811	Br.	B. & S.
31	Ningpo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
II	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	552	Day
F & O B I	Aug 24	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

*Flagship, U.S. Asiatic Fleet.

Admiral A. G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief.

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decides, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The C.N. s.s. Taifu Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, the 2nd September at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangwan, Capt. C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Poochi, Capt. J. Mackie, will leave on Friday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Haeen, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The Str. Chiyuen, Capt. W. S. Ross, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOI and SWATOW.—The Str. Tashun, Capt. C. Westerlund, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will leave on Wednesday, September 6. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. Hsinning, Capt. MacKenzie, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping September 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and NEWCHOW.—The Str. Toosan, Capt. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. Passengers booked to all points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBÉ and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru, Capt. H. S. Smith, will leave on Saturday, October 7. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Foyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday. The C.M. s.s. Kiangwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday. The L.C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Aug 28	Dainy	Agapenor	4800	Br.	B. & S.	BV
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	BVII
Aug 2	Hollo	Bellton Castle	3699	Br.	Dodwell	BVI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	CW
Aug 30	Dainy	City of Oran	4783	Br.	Dodwell	SOCW
Aug 30	Japan	City of Norwich	4117	Br.	Dodwell	SHW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
Aug 28	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 21	Japan	Glenyle	2946	Br.	Glen Line	BIV
Aug 28	Hongkong	Glenstrae	894	Br.	Glen Line	CMLW
Aug 24	Nanking	Hanpin	981	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. & Co.	HYW
Aug 29	Foochow	Haeen	837	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 30	Hongkong	Hsinning	1428	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 23	Japan	Justin	1774	Ans.	B. A. T.	FWW
May 13	Hankow	Kailan	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 26	Hongkong	Knight Companion	4921	Br.	B. & S.	HWYK
Aug 26	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 29	Hankow	Kachidate maru	1400	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 30	Chefoo	Kiangwan	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Aug 30	Hankow	Kutwo	1983	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 30	Hankow	Lienhua	366	Br.	J. M. & Co.	ONW
Aug 26	Hankow	Luenyi	1785	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Aug 16	Hankow	Meishan	1682	Ger.	Meishan	NGLB
Aug 13	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	sp
July 30	Tientsin	Siklun	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	sp
Aug 17	Chinwangtao	Shiela	5446	Ans.	Ans. Lloyd	FWW
Aug 28	Hongkong	Shantun	1578	Br.	K.M.A.	KMAW
Aug 29	Cruise	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. N. T. Co.	sp
Aug 29	Viadivostok	Simbirsk	1800	Jap.	R. V. F.	sp
Aug 30	Hankow	Yachow	220	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The L.C. s.s. Yungang left Swatow for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Toonan left Chefoo for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The P. and O. s.s. Malta left Kobe for Shanghai at 4 a.m. on Wednesday, and is expected to arrive here on Saturday, September 2.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat with the French Mail of August 6, left Colombo for Shanghai on Monday, August 28 at 3 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Friday, September 15.

The O.S.K. s.s. Itakushima Maru left Kobe on the 29th instant at 4 p.m., and may be expected to arrive at Shanghai on the morning of September 2.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Iyo Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at the Co's Upper Buoy today about 1 p.m.

The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty about 2 p.m. This steamer will be despatched for London on Sunday, September 3.

The C.M. s.s. Tashun left Amoy for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi will leave Foochow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The L.C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Esang left Swatow for Shanghai at 6 a.m. on Tuesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Volund (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

Passengers Arrived

Per S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru from Dainy: Miss Dunford, Miss Rasmussen, Mr. J. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. G. Frankland, Mr. N. M. Lund, Mr. J. Jensen, Mr. E. A. Larsen, Mr. O. R. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. Garbatenko. Per K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping from Chinwangtao: Misses Thorpe, Rees, Beckingsale, Meech, Mr. J. B. Grant and Dr. and Mrs. Rees.

Per C.M. s.s. Shantung from Tientsin: Miss Andrews, Miss Robertson, Miss Taylor, Miss Sweet, Messrs. Shaw, Hemmingsway and Dixon.

From Chefoo: Miss Greene, Miss Hughes, Misses Clark (2) and Mr. Pontey.

From Weihaiwei: Mrs. Dodwell, Mrs. Butlin and party, Dr. Mrs. and Master MacWillie, Messrs. Kemp, Meyer, Pugh, Clark and Macleod.

Per L.C. s.s. Tuckwo from Hankow: Miss Lipscombe, Miss Dawson, Miss Wilson, Master Nash, Miss Gauss, Mrs. A. Gaussin, Mr. S. W. Ellis and Mr. S. R. Mautcolm.

Per Geddes and Co's s.s. Tehshing: Miss Hall, Miss Silver, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Rosebrook, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlyn, Mr. Brandt, Mr. and Mrs. Napier and 2 children, Dr. Macklin and Mr. and Mrs. Bowers and 3 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. Perby, Mr. Corbett, Mrs. Britto and 2 children.

Per C.M. s.s. Poochi from Wenchow: Mrs. and Miss Tye and Mr. Tye.

Passengers Departed

Per L.C. s.s. Kutwo for Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. Struthers and Mr. and Mrs. Liljestrand and 2 children.

Per L.C. s.s. Kingsford for Tientsin: Mr. Pote-Hunt and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Roberts.

Sailed from Shanghai

For	Date
London	Aug. 31
Atreus	Aug. 2
Atsuta Maru	Aug. 16
Carmarthenshire	June 28
City of Lincoln	June 2

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
Will sell within their salesroom at
135, 136A Szechuen Road
On Saturday, 2nd of Sept.
at 10 a.m.
**All Superior Household
Furniture and Effects**
Bedroom Suite, Dining Room Suits,
Drawing Room Suits, Wardrobes,
Wash Stands, Cloth Stands, Sofas,
Arm Chairs, -crees, Roll Top Desks,
Office Chairs, Office Files, Book Cases,
Double and Single Beds, Ice Chests,
Teapots, Dining Tables and Chairs,
Center Tables and a Lot of Sundries.
also
1 Oliver Typewriter No. 10 (new)
1 Kodak complete
1 Robinson's Gramophone and 40
Records

For that Cocktail!
GETZBEST
OLIVES

Getz Bros. & Co., Inc.
SHANGHAI

Shanghai Rowing Club

THE eleventh annual Swimming
Gala and Aquatic Sports will be
held in the Club's Bath on Friday,
8th and Saturday, 9th September,
commencing at 9.15 p.m.

Programme

Friday, 8th September—One
length handicap, 100 yards Club
Championship, Life Saving Race,
Naval Race, Ladies' & Boys' Diving,
Two lengths handicap, Throwing
Polo Ball (Shanghai Championship),
Two lengths Boys' handicap,
880 yards (Shanghai Championship),
Spring Board Diving, Mixed
Team Race, Water Polo—Jiang-
daws vs. Club.

Saturday, 9th September—
Obstacle Race, Long Plunge handi-
cap, One length Boys' Race, 100
yards (Shanghai Championship),
Graceful Diving, Two lengths
Breast Stroke, One length Ladies'
Race, Team Race—S. R. C. vs.
S. I. S. C., Blindfold Race, 220
yards Handicap, Greasy Pole Com-
petition, Water Polo—S. R. C. vs.
S. I. S. C. for Hongkong Cup.
Tickets, \$1.00 each night, may
be obtained from H. N. Olsen, 22
Museum Road; N. C. Brodie, 5
Kiukiang Road.

50% of net proceeds will be
given to the War Funds.

Shanghai Amateur Swimming
Association

Entries for the 100 yards, 880
yards, and Throwing Polo Ball
Championships, to be held at the
Rowing Club's Gala on the 8th and
9th September will be received by
the undersigned up to 5 p.m., on
Monday, 4th September.
Entrance Fee \$1.00 for each
event.

H. N. OLSEN.
22 Museum Road.
10848

The Sparklis Aerated Water
Factory, Ltd.

Manufacturers of
High-class Aerated Waters sterilized by the latest
process
"THE ULTRA VIOLET RAYS"
Under Foreign Supervision
Office & Factory—No. 76 North Szechuen Road
(near Corner Range Road).
Telephone No. 3255
Order Books can be had on application.
PRICES:
75 cents per dozen for Sweet Waters.
50 " " " Soda Water.
Bottles which are not returned, will be charged
at the rate of 72 cents per dozen.
Special prices to trade to be arranged with the
management.

The Eastern Syndicate
General Managers
10607

\$4.00 PER HOUR!
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

BILL SMITH

Bill Smith went to
Nanking, well in the
ice
Of old Purple Mount-
ain, far from the sea.
He passed up the
Ming Tombs and other
old fixtures.
Drank "Elephant"
Beer and looked at
some pictures.

"ELEPHANT HEAD"
PILSENER BEER CAN
BE OUND ANY-
WHERE IN NORTH
CHINA

Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Wine Merchants

International Recreation Club

Kiangwan Races

Mid-Autumn Festival

ENTRIES for all events close at
6 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th September,
1916, at the Club House, 126
Bubbling Well Road.
Entry forms may be obtained
upon application from the Club.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

Shanghai, 30th August, 1916.

10847

NOTICE

WE have removed to our new
premises No. 53 Bubbling Well
Road from this date, August 1,
1916.

WONG ZUNG CHONG,

Tailor & Outfitter.

Former address, No. 422 Nanking
Road.

10814

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching
Hardware and Metal Merchants
Government Contractors

Materials of every description
for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always
in stock

Our entire stock is from well-
known manufacturers, and our
prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please
apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,
Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971
Tel. Pri. office No. 4385

Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely
fresh, being imported weekly
from well-known manufacturers.

"American" fresh fruit always
in stock

Price very moderate

Prompt attention given to
all orders

Orders from outports and the
interior are carefully packed,
and all breakages will be
promptly made good.

All 114 Broadway
Telephone No. 1095.
SHANGHAI

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Our branch at Mokanshan has now been opened for the
summer months.

The China Press is on sale at our store

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 253
TRAIN SERVICE (1914/26)

Commencing on September 1st, 1916, a NEW TIME TABLE comes in force on
this line, which will from that date appear in the newspapers as customary.
The DAILY THROUGH MAIL TRAINS will be run in accordance with
the following schedule:

DOWN TRAINS		UP TRAINS	
1st day 8-35 dep	Peking	arr 19-50	2nd day
1st day 11-12 arr	Tientsin-Central	dep 17-00	2nd day
1st day 11-30 dep	TIENTSIN-EAST	arr 17-05	2nd day
1st day 12-00 dep	TIENTSIN-CENTRAL	arr 16-31	2nd day
2nd day 13-00 arr	PUKOW	dep 16-30	1st day
2nd day 14-20 dep	Nanking	arr 14-10	1st day
2nd day 21-20 arr	Shanghai	dep 7-55	1st day

Intending through passengers from or to Peking are specially requested
to change trains at TIENTSIN-CENTRAL, not at Tientsin-East.
Special facilities are provided for the crossing of the Yangtze River between
Pukow and Nanking.

Tientsin, August 26th, 1916.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

10813

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

8734

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to advise
that he has established himself as
Consulting Civil Engineer, and is
in a position to carry out the dif-
ferent classes of Civil Engineering
Work, such as Mapping and laying
out of Sites for Factories, Schools
etc., preparing Plans, Specifications
and Estimates for Factory Build-
ings and Godowns, for Wharves,
Piers, Quays and Bundings, for
Bridges and Roofs and for work
relating to Railroad and Road
Engineering, in Wood, Masonry,
Plain and Reinforced Concrete
and Steel.

Hans Berents.

Civil Engineer,
Member of Norwegian and
American Engineering Societies.
13 Nanking Road.

10630

The Comparative Law
School of China,
Law Department of Soochow
University.

Entrance examinations for fall
term, September twelfth to thir-
teenth. Opening day September
fourteenth.

For further information, write
The Dean, 20 Quinsan Road,
Shanghai.

10253

Lost Government Bonds

DURING the uprising in Yenping
City, Fukien, the following bonds
disappeared:—12 bonds number-
ing 044044-044055, each for \$100;
5 at \$100 each, numbering 044033-
044036; 2 at \$10 each, No. 460221
and 460245; 7 at \$100 each, Nos.
044040-044039; No. 020054 at
\$50; and 3 at \$10 each, Nos.
460242-460244. The Fukien
Government has been informed and
asked to withhold payment of
same. These bonds were issued
during the third year of the Re-
public of China. This is to inform
the public that these lost bonds are
of no value.

Chai Feng-chi

10795

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens
Flat to let, 2 rooms, with
bathroom and boxroom,
also front room.
Telephone 3482

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

Flat with bathroom, attached, facing
the Park. Nice room facing South,
with full board, and all comforts
at very moderate terms.
Telephone 1946.

YOUNG ALLEN TERRACE

No. 1

Opposite Quinsan Gardens

NICE, comfortably furnished
rooms, bathrooms attached, with
and without verandah. Board
optional. Also extra large room,
suitable for two. Accommodation
for table boarders.

10831

TO LET, very large room, small

room, bathroom and verandah
attached. 45 Bubbling Well Road.

10840 S 14

COMFORTABLE home in Brit-

ish family, bed and bathroom, full
board. Terms moderate. Carter
Road. Apply to Box 249, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10818

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO BE LET, small godown, in a
very safe position. Address 62
Range Road.

10854 S 7

OFFICE TO LET, 49 Kiangse

Road, one room from 1st Septem-
ber. China Realty Co., Ltd., 39
Nanking Road.

10862 T. F.

TO LET, offices and godowns, 18a

and 18b Kiangse Road, vacant end
of December. Apply to the China
Land & Finance Co., Ltd., 10
Canton Road.

10858

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, after Sept. 15th,
furnished or unfurnished flat or
house, by American couple; no
children. Apply to Box 232,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10868 T. F.

WANTED, from 1st October,

furnished or unfurnished house,
containing 3 or 4 rooms. Western
district or Frenchtown. Apply to
Box 256, THE CHINA PRESS.

10825

Exchange and Mart

ROSENKRANZ PIANO for
sale, second-hand, good bargain.
Please apply to Box 257, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10826

FOR SALE Carriage (victoria)
in excellent condition, no reasonable
offer refused. Apply to Box 269,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10848 S 5

WANTED, cheap two-

seater Runabout, preferably
Humberette type. Apply
to Box 270, THE CHINA
PRESS.

10855 S 2

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED Chinese
seeks position as office clerk, account-
ant or typist. Good references. Will
accept moderate salary. Apply to
Box 272, THE CHINA PRESS.

10850 S 3

WELL-EDUCATED young
lady, speaking French, English and
German, seeks position as com-
panion or governess in American
or other neutral family. Apply to
Box 259, THE CHINA PRESS.

10828

YOUNG MAN (American) with
seven years business experience, at
present employed, desires change
for betterment. Knowledge of
bookkeeping, shipping, import and
export. Speaks three Chinese
dialects. Apply to Box 268, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10845 S 2

POSITION as typist and general
office assistant wanted by an
experienced young lady. Also
acquainted with filing. Apply to
Box 258, THE CHINA PRESS.

10827 S 3

WORK after office hours wanted
by Britisher, ten years local ex-
perience in accounts, fire insurance
and imports. Small remuneration
accepted. Apply to Box 260, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10829 S 3

YOUNG lady typist of several
years office experience desires posi-
tion. Address, Box No. 255,
THE CHINA PRESS.

10823 S 3

POSITION WANTED by a
Chinese as godownkeeper, store-
keeper or timekeeper: many years'
experience in Shanghai. Apply to
Box 204, THE CHINA PRESS.

T. F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED by gentlemen, in Eng-
lish speaking family (American
preferred), room with board, in
Western district or French con-
cession. Apply to Box 267, THE
CHINA PRESS.

10843 S 1

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a, Peking
Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road
opposite West End Lane.

10825